

# Iron County Register.

BY ELI D. AKE.

OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND TRUTH.

TERMS—\$1.50 a Year, in Advance

VOLUME XV.

IRONTON, MO., THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1882.

NUMBER 47.

## The IRON COUNTY REGISTER

Is Published every Thursday, by  
ELI D. AKE,  
At One Dollar a Year, in Advance.  
RATES OF ADVERTISING:  
1 Square 1 week, \$1.00; 1 column 1 year, \$5.00  
1 Square 2 weeks, \$1.50; 1 column 2 years, \$8.00  
1 Square 3 weeks, \$2.00; 1 column 3 years, \$10.00  
Yearly Advertisers have the privilege of two changes without additional charge.  
Address: Ironton, Missouri.

### Official Directory.

MARTIN L. CLARKE, M. C., Tenth District, Farmington.  
BERNARD ZWART, U. S. Commissioner, Eastern District of Missouri, Ironton.  
THOS. MARLEY, State Senator of 24th District, Doniphan.  
L. L. THOMAS, Judge 25th Circuit, De Soto.  
WILL R. EDGAR, Prosecuting Attorney, Ironton.  
J. W. BERRYMAN, Representative, Arcadia.  
FRANZ DINGER, President Judge, Ironton.  
DAVID H. PALMER, Bellevue, and J. G. CLARK, Annapolis, Associate Judges.  
JOHN F. E. EDWARDS, Judge of Probate Court, Ironton.  
W. A. FLETCHER, Sheriff, Ironton.  
JAMES BRYAN, C. Meador, Ironton.  
JOSEPH HUFF, Clerk Circuit Court, Ironton.  
G. B. NALL, Clerk County Court, Ironton.  
T. G. WHITWORTH, Treasurer, Ironton.  
W. M. E. BELL, Assessor, Bellevue.  
JACOB T. AKE, Public Administrator, Ironton.  
J. GRANDHOFER, Coroner, Ironton.  
N. C. GRIFFITH, County Jail Commissioner for Iron County, Missouri, Ironton.

Circuit Court is held on the Fourth Monday in October and April.  
County Court convenes on the First Monday of March, June, September and December.  
Probate Court is held on the First Monday in February, May, August and November.

### Churches.

Mass every Sunday at 8 o'clock A. M. in the Chapel of the Armada College. Evening instruction, followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, at 3 o'clock. At Pilot Knob Catholic Church Mass is celebrated every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.  
M. E. Church, Cor. Reynolds and Mountain Streets, Ironton. M. B. L. Pastor. Residence: Ironton, Mo. Services, second and fourth Sundays in each month. Sabbath School every Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock.  
SERVICES at the Baptist Church in Ironton on the second Sabbath in each month, at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Prayer meeting every Tuesday evening. GEORGE HOLLANDER, Pastor.

### Societies.

WINDY CHAPTER, No. 71, R. A. M., meets on the first and third Tuesdays in every month, at 8 o'clock P. M., in the Masonic Hall, Ironton.  
STAR OF THE WEST, No. 133, A. F. & A. M., meets in Masonic Hall, Ironton, on the Saturday of or preceding the full moon in each month.  
MASONIC LODGE No. 351, A. F. & A. M., meets in the Masonic Hall, Cross Roads, on the Saturday of or preceding the full moon in each month.  
IRONTON ESCAPEMENT, No. 20, I. O. O. F., meets in the "Club-Followers" Hall, Ironton, on the first and third Thursdays of every month.  
IRON LODGE No. 107, I. O. O. F., meets every Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, in Ironton.  
PHONE LODGE No. 290, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, in Ironton.  
VALLEY L. DOR, No. 1870, KNIGHTS OF HONOR, meet alternate Wednesday evenings, as follows: March 1st, 15th, 29th, and 31st; April 12th and 20th; May 11th and 24th; and June 7th and 21st.  
W. W. NALL, Reporter.

### DINNING & BYRNS,

### B. ZWART,

### ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Will practice together in the Circuit Court of Iron County, Missouri. All legal business entrusted to their care will receive prompt and faithful attention. Insignia

### MRS. M. J. MOSER

### Millinery Parlor.

At her residence on West Side of Main St., Ironton, Missouri.  
Where she displays a fine assortment of Millinery Goods, Ladies' Handkerchiefs, Ladies' Kid Gloves, Fancy Wares, Trimmings, &c.; also the celebrated French Corset and Shoulder Braces. If she will be pleased to have her friends call and examine goods.

### FRANK E. WEBB,

### Physician and Surgeon.

(OFFICE OPPOSITE ACADEMY OF MUSIC)  
IRONTON, MISSOURI.

### JOS. A. GREGORY,

### Attorney at Law.

Ironton, Missouri.  
Will attend to all kinds of legal business with care and promptness. (Insignia)  
Office in Academy of Music building—up stairs.

### J. W. EMERSON, W. R. EDGAR,

### EMERSON & EDGAR,

### Attorneys at Law,

Ironton, Missouri.  
PRACTICE in all the courts of the State. Strict and prompt attention to all business.

### FRANZ DINGER,

### Attorney at Law and Notary Public

Real Estate Agent.  
AND Agent for the Mutual Life and Home Fire Insurance Companies of New York, and the Atlas Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.  
OFFICE IN ACADEMY OF MUSIC BUILDING, IRONTON, MISSOURI.

### BERNARD ZWART,

### Attorney at Law,

Ironton, Missouri.  
Pays prompt attention to all legal business, taking depositions, paying taxes in all counties in Southeast Missouri; to settlements of estate and of partnership accounts, business at the Land Office, purchase and sale of mineral lands, and all law business entrusted to his care. Examination of land titles and conveying a specialty.

### DR. A. S. PRINCE,

### DENTIST,

Ironton, Missouri.  
TENDERS his professional services to the people of this section. He will be found at all times at his office, and will give prompt attention to the demands of his patrons.

### S. S. VAUGHN,

### PROPRIETOR

### Ironton Tonsorial Saloon,

Shop in the Academy of Music Building, Ironton, Missouri.  
Hair-Cutting and Shaving Done in City Style.

## Boatmen's SAVING BANK, ST. LOUIS.

Capital \$2,000,000!

R. J. LACKLAND, President. WM. H. THOMSON, Cashier.

## W. M. TRAUBENICHT,

## Merchant Tailor,

AND DEALER IN

## READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Hats, Caps, Furnishing Goods, Etc.

NEAR THE DEPOT.

## MIDDLEBROOK, MISSOURI.

## GET THE BEST!

## The Light Running "DOMESTIC."

Illustration of a sewing machine.

H. Davis, Agent, IRONTON, MISSOURI.

## FOR SALE!

The west half of the southeast quarter of section 32, township 37, range 3, east, in Washington Co. Ia., contains 1/2 of 80 acres of land, 40 acres in cultivation, with a fine house, barn, and other improvements. A fine lot of potatoes, pumpkins, &c., on it, and one acre well set in vines. Forty acres of this land among the finest white oak timber in the county; 1 1/2 miles from Ironton, 2 miles from the Summit, and 4 miles from Rock, the county seat. Well watered; warm in deed given. Price, \$600—\$1,000; balance in one and two years, with 5 per cent. interest; or, 6 per cent. off for all cash. The fruit, Potatoes, and the first installment hereof, is now on hand. Possession given at once. The cheapest place in Washington County. Apply to J. T. AKE, Ironton.

## ONE DOLLAR

Pays For The

## Weekly Post-Dispatch

For One Year

The success achieved by the Weekly Post-Dispatch, which vindicates the claim that it is the best weekly newspaper in the United States. It contains all the news of the world from 10 o'clock to 4 o'clock of the day of issue.

It contains the latest, fullest and most accurate market reports.

Its editorial department is independent, fearless, thoughtful and bright.

Its attractive miscellany is selected from the cream of the home and European exchanges, the department being admirably the best of the kind in America.

In short, the Weekly Post-Dispatch is just the paper for the Farmer and the Fireside.

It bears the reputation of being the most New, Entertaining and Popular weekly in the country.

All of the week's papers are printed on Wednesday, the morning papers in the morning, the Post-Dispatch in the evening. The morning weeklies have no later dates or markets than Tuesday, the Post-Dispatch has all market quotations of Wednesday, and all the telegraphic and local news of Wednesday in its weekly edition, because it is not printed until all the news is gathered. Morning and evening weeklies go out by the same mail on Wednesday evening, reach the subscriber at the same time, and yet the person who has bought the Post-Dispatch has a day later news than his neighbor who takes a morning weekly.

The subscription price is one dollar a year, with liberal discounts to clubs.

Agents wanted in every town in the United States, to whom unprejudiced commissions will be paid.

Address all communications to THE POST-DISPATCH, St. Louis.

## The Irish Question.

This question has many sides, and, in order to be understood, must be simplified as much as possible. In order to do this, it must be studied as involving the accumulated results of long continued misrule, and, at least at the first, it must be regarded as a part of the internal administration of the British Empire. This view will prevent its becoming except in an extreme case an international question. To learn the character of the parts, we can study that of the sum.

Great Britain is one of the ten kingdoms which arose out of the ruins of the Roman Empire, all having, owing to their common origin, a similarity of morals and laws, and being essentially despotic. Owing to various causes, Great Britain has kept up a little more show of civil and religious liberty than the others, but history proves that in her laws the statutes of Omri are kept and all the judgments of the house of Ahab.

To keep themselves in countenance, especially when talking with Americans, the people of England are in the habit of speaking of the British Constitution, but no student of British jurisprudence has ever yet found that document. It is true that, scattered through British history, some materials can be found which might be a part of a constitution. But long before any research can develop the existence of a British constitution, it will be proven that the existence of a constitution, properly so called, is incompatible with a hereditary monarchy and a nobility who are kings in a small way.

Great Britain is, then, not a government of the people, for the people, and by the people. Its legitimate tendency is to divide society into beasts of burden and beasts of prey. The great object of its administration is that royal, noble, honorable and reverend gentlemen may be well provided for, and, in order to do this, the army must be recruited and the treasury kept full. This condition of affairs results in one class being potted and caressed and another and much more numerous class ground to the dust.

It is an unhappy complication of the Irish question that the unhappy people of Ireland should occupy so prominent a place as they do in the latter class. They have been a nation scattered and peeled, mated out and trodden down, and terrible from the beginning of their connection with the British Government until now.

Scotland was united to England on terms very honorable to herself. She gave a king instead of receiving one, and very carefully protected her rights in the Act of Settlement. But Ireland was, from the first, a fief of the sword. Being within a few hours' run of London, the country can at any time be speedily covered with soldiers and police, and her coasts blockaded with ships, upon the least disturbance. This has aided materially to make Ireland the Sunk of British rule.

It is terrible to think of any people being in such a condition, and still more terrible when the people are brave, warm hearted and generous, and have fairly earned better treatment at the hands of their oppressors. But this condition of things is the legitimate working out of the spirit of the British Government. This is an important fact, because it demonstrates that any redress of Irish grievances by the British Government is utterly hopeless; for, before she can redress these grievances, she must revolutionize herself. And it is easy to show that at the time has passed when a revolution could save Great Britain.

Then the question arises, What hope is there for Ireland in the dismemberment of the British Empire? The answer is, none. In respect to being despotic, those into whose hands Great Britain will fall are no better than she is, and will care, if possible, less for Ireland than she does.

What, then, are the Irish people to do? and the answer is, get away from Ireland as fast as possible—which they seem to be very ready to do. It is a hard choice, we admit, but other brave and good men have made it before today.

What is the United States Government to do? Just what it is doing: holding open the gates for immigration, and making welcome every orderly man that comes. We need them. This is the only rational solution of the Irish question which I can see at present.

Handley's Temple of Music—Pianos and Organs, C. W. Handley & Co., corner of 10th and Olive Sts., St. Louis, Mo. Send for catalogues and terms.

## Trial by Jury in Ireland.

[From the New York Sun.]

The remonstrances of many Irish Judges to the suspension of trial by jury in Ireland cannot fail in the end to make a deep impression on public opinion in Great Britain, and, although the Government may now see fit to disregard their protests, they will probably lead to a speedy repeal of the objectionable provision. The strength of the position taken by the Irish bench lies in the fact that abolition of the jury system is no new thing in Ireland; but after being applied for a quarter of a century, the experiment was abandoned, on the ground that the hardship and injury it occasioned more than counterbalanced the specious arguments adduced on its behalf.

What were the actual workings of the enactments by which trial by jury was formerly superseded in Ireland? It was the Irish Parliament which in 1793, the year following the great rebellion, passed an act suspending the writ of habeas corpus, providing for the establishment of martial law at the discretion of the Lord Lieutenant, and conferring an indemnity by anticipation for the most oppressive and brutal deeds that might be done under its sanction. This law continued in force until March, 1802, and the cruelties which marked its execution are attested by the unimpeachable testimony of Lord Cornwallis. The system of martial law was continued by successive enactments of the imperial Parliament until the year 1804, but in 1806 the Whig Lord Lieutenant, the Duke of Bedford, refused to resort to this harsh remedy, and relied with success on the ordinary administration of justice for the repression of crime. But the Tories soon returned to power in England, and in 1807 they passed the stringent statute known as the insurrection act. As the operation of this law was prolonged, with some slight modifications and brief intermissions, until August, 1825, and as it is virtually reproduced in the bill now pending in Parliament, it may be well to examine its provisions and their practical consequences in some detail.

The main object of the insurrection act of 1807 was to counteract the organized intimidation, which, it was alleged, prevented witnesses from testifying and jurors from convicting. To this end the statute created a number of new offenses. Thus it was made penal to be found out of doors at night, to possess arms, to assemble in public houses by night, to hawk seditious newspapers in proclaimed districts, or to take an oath to withhold evidence of crime. Summary powers, moreover, of commitment for such offenses were conferred upon magistrates. An attempt was also made to balk the vendita against witnesses by providing that the sworn information of persons who should, after making an affidavit, be murdered; maimed or hindered from testifying at a trial, should be received as testimony, and an indemnity in money was insured to witnesses who had been maimed, or to the representatives of witnesses who had been murdered. Finally, the act virtually abolished trial by jury for the offenses created under it, for a continuous special session was to be held in every disturbed district, and presided over by a barrister appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, in addition to the ordinary court. In the event of disagreement between the chairman and the rest of the bench, the case was remitted to the Lord Lieutenant, so that practically the latter's appointee was the sole arbiter of justice. The statute, indeed, nominally permitted the impaneling of petit juries (not of grand juries) at the discretion of the court, but this merely permissive clause remained for the most part a dead letter.

One result of this rigorous legislation was to entail upon the peaceful and well-disposed inhabitants of a given district an amount of suffering and discontent out of all proportion to the crime repressed. The number of commitments, when compared with that of convictions, demonstrated a grievous want of discretion on the part of the magistrates in exercising the wide powers entrusted to them. In a single year, and within only a few counties, out of 328 persons apprehended and tried at special session without a jury, 268 were acquitted. That is to say, personal indignity and pecuniary loss were inflicted upon 258 inoffensive persons for the sake of punishing 60 who might perhaps have been convicted under the ordinary forms of law. In another year 1,427 innocent persons were placed in confinement in

order to bring home conviction to 271. But did, as a matter of fact, the new courts organized to supersede the jury system secure, at all events, more convictions than the ordinary tribunals? The facts bearing on this subject were laid before Parliament in 1823, during the debate on the last re-enactment of the insurrection act. The returns of the special sessions held without juries in the disturbed counties of Limerick, Cork and Kerry during the preceding twelve months were contrasted with the results of trials by jury in the same localities during the same period. It was shown that 511 persons had been summarily committed and tried under the act in the three counties, of whom only 161, or twenty per cent, had been convicted; whereas of 305 persons indicted by grand juries and tried by petit juries, 135, or more than forty-four per cent, had been convicted. This comparison certainly did not establish the superiority of trials by a court to trials by a jury, considered as a means of averting intimidation and securing the punishment of crime.

The conclusion drawn from all the evidence laid before Parliament at various times between 1807 and 1824 was that no beneficial effects had been proved to result from the suspension of trials by jury, and that this provision of the statute, at all events, was indefensible. If the insurrection act had any value, it was as a preventive agency, through the terror excited by the special offenses which it created and the summary powers of arrest and commitment conferred on magistrates. And even to bring about this result, the law was the means of inflicting injury upon a multitude of innocent citizens and of exasperating popular feeling. Accordingly, in 1833, when Earl Grey felt constrained to introduce repressive measures, he repudiated the principles of the insurrection act, and under his legislation the jury system was the rule and courts martial the exception. In fact, no court martial was instituted while his statute remained in force. This new departure in the method of dealing with disorder in Ireland expressed the deliberate conviction of men enlightened by the experience of a quarter of a century that substitutes for trial by jury were in their actual workings fraught with far more harm than usefulness, and that an adherence to the ordinary forms of law not only averted the imputation of injustice, but was a more effective instrument for procuring convictions and restoring tranquility.

Yet, strangely and unhappily, the lesson learned and turned to profit by a Whig Ministry fifty years ago is now disregarded by a Liberal Government, at the very time when it professes by its arrears bill to show itself more generous and just to Ireland than any of its predecessors.

Several years since a considerable amount of money was collected from the railroad running through this county on back school taxes. It was distributed pro rata among the various school districts of the county. The districts along the line of the road objected to this and made application to the County Court asking that the whole amount be distributed among them. The County Court refusing their petition they applied to the Circuit Court (Judge Robinson on the bench) asking for a mandamus requiring the County Court to grant their prayer. A mandamus was issued, and two of the justices of the County Court in obedience thereto made the order, Judge Weber refusing to sign it. F. M. Carter, then prosecuting attorney took an appeal to the Supreme Court, and the case has just been decided, the Supreme Court holding, in substance that the County Court was right in distributing the money among all the school districts of the county. —Farmington Times.

## The Mercury During May.

Observations made by the Signal Service at St. Louis every year since 1871 show that the month of May this year had a colder mean temperature than in any corresponding month during this time. The highest temperature for the month was reached on the 5th, when the thermometer registered 89 deg., and the lowest 42 deg., on the 13th. The mean temperature was 59.4, or 12 deg. less than for the corresponding month of 1881. The figures for all of the previous years of which the Signal Service office has record are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.
1871.....	80	45	68.7
1872.....	84	51	67.4
1873.....	88	44	66.9
1874.....	93	44	68.51
1875.....	90	32	64.9
1876.....	88	39	63.7
1877.....	81	28	63.7
1878.....	86	41	63.5
1879.....	91	45	63.9
1880.....	89	44	70.3
1881.....	90.5	42.5	71.5

## News and Notions.

Major General George H. Crossman, of Philadelphia, is dead, aged 84.

At Manistee, Mich., at a depth of 2,000 feet, a thirty-foot deposit of solid salt was struck.

It was Monroe who was a Justice of the Peace after the expiration of his term as President.

Joshua F. Speed, one of the early friends of Abraham Lincoln, died at Louisville, Ky., on the 29th ult.

The general condition of cattle and sheep this spring is much more favorable than it was a year ago.

Senator B. H. Hill, of Georgia, sojourning at Eureka Springs, Ark., is reported much improved in health.

Over 25,000 immigrants arrived at Castle Garden, New York, last week. This is the largest number on record.

The United States Life-Saving Service the past winter saved 1,315 lives and recovered \$1,706,923 worth of property.

A Silesian apparatus attached to a plant records its growth and also indicates the spaces by a tap of an electric hammer.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee is lecturing in Southern cities on "Chancellorsville," for the benefit of the Southern Historical Society.

The remains of the late Chief Justice Chase are soon to be removed from Washington to Spring Grove, near Cincinnati.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has secured a permanent establishment in London and an important foothold in England.

The daily consumption of matches is 360,000,000, or a yearly consumption of 131,580,000,000, or 2,631 3-5 matches for every one of fifty million people.

While attending a picnic near Madison, Ind., Miss Kitty Alling fell down a precipice seventy five feet high, but, strange to say, was but slightly injured.

The first consignment of new wheat from Texas arrived in St. Louis on Thursday. It was rather damp and tough, but brought by auction the high price of \$1.32 per bushel.

The erection of the Garfield Memorial Church, on the site of the little wooden chapel, at Washington, where the late President was so punctual an attendant, has been actively begun.

While off on a long spree, an Iowa reprobate used the name of a good deacon on the registers of the hotels at which he put up, and the deacon was put to great trouble by the scandal which arose.

The greatest wool-growing county in the United States is said to be Washington county, Penn. It produces annually 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 pounds of wool, worth in cash \$1,000,000 for the wool alone.

The grave of ex-President Taylor, at the old family homestead, six miles from Louisville, Ky., was appropriately decorated on Decoration Day, in presence of a large gathering. An oration was delivered by Gen. Ekin.

A lady in Dalton, Ga., had two sunflowers growing side by side in a flower-pot. They were flourishing finely until a peculiar notion induced her to name them Frank and Jesse James, when they immediately faded away and died.

An Indiana farmer believes that a famine is near at hand, and for several years has refused to sell any of his large wheat crops. The grain fills nearly all the buildings on the farm, including the residence, and much of it has spoiled.

A large canoe in excellent condition has been found near Rex, Switzerland, 4,000 feet above the sea level and nearly 3,000 feet above the valley of the Rhone. No Lacustrine relics have ever before been found in Switzerland at such an elevation.

The army worm is doing serious damage to the wheat in some parts of Howell county, this State, and the fly is committing depredations in Douglas county, but the crop generally, throughout the State, looks well and promises an abundant yield.

A general strike among the iron workers for increased pay has been begun, and many mills throughout the country have been compelled to suspend operations. It is estimated that 100,000 workmen and dependents will be directly affected by the strike, which, from present indications, may continue for months.

John Whidden and his son Irwin, two drunken rowdies, attacked a prominent mill owner of Sumter county, Fla., and brutally assassinated him. A posse started in pursuit of the desperate men and ran them down in a swamp. The Sheriff of the county in trying to arrest them was fired upon, and the posse returned the fire, killing both murderers.

The body of Miss Zou Watkins, the St. Louis school-girl who so suddenly and mysteriously disappeared, was found floating in the river at Carondelet. No marks of violence were apparent, all the jewelry and money the young girl was known to have had on the day of her disappearance being found on her person, and the mystery of her death will probably never be explained.

A party of English capitalists, at the head of whom is the Duke of Manchester, now in this country, have formed a company with \$3,000,000, for the purpose of purchasing lands on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, with a view to inducing immigrants to locate thereon. The company is now negotiating with the railroad company for a large slice of its 25,000,000 land grant.

As a purgative medicine for biliousness, and constipation, Bailey's Saline Aperient is making rapid advances to the front.